

[Cited Reference 2]

(TRANSLATION)

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(Kokai) No. Sho. 60 - 83028

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Utility Model Application No. Sho. 58 - 175346

Utility Model Application Date: November 10, 1983

Devisors(s): Kouji Sakino (phonetic) et al

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Title of Invention: An air cleaning machine

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What is claimed for Utility Model:

[Claim 1] An air cleaning machine for blowing out, from a blow - out outlet via an air passage, air from outside sucked in from a suck - in inlet, characterized by being provided, in said air passage, a means for heating the passing air, an oxidizing catalyst that may contact with the passing air after having been heated and an absorbing agent containing a complex salt.

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English translation of page 2:

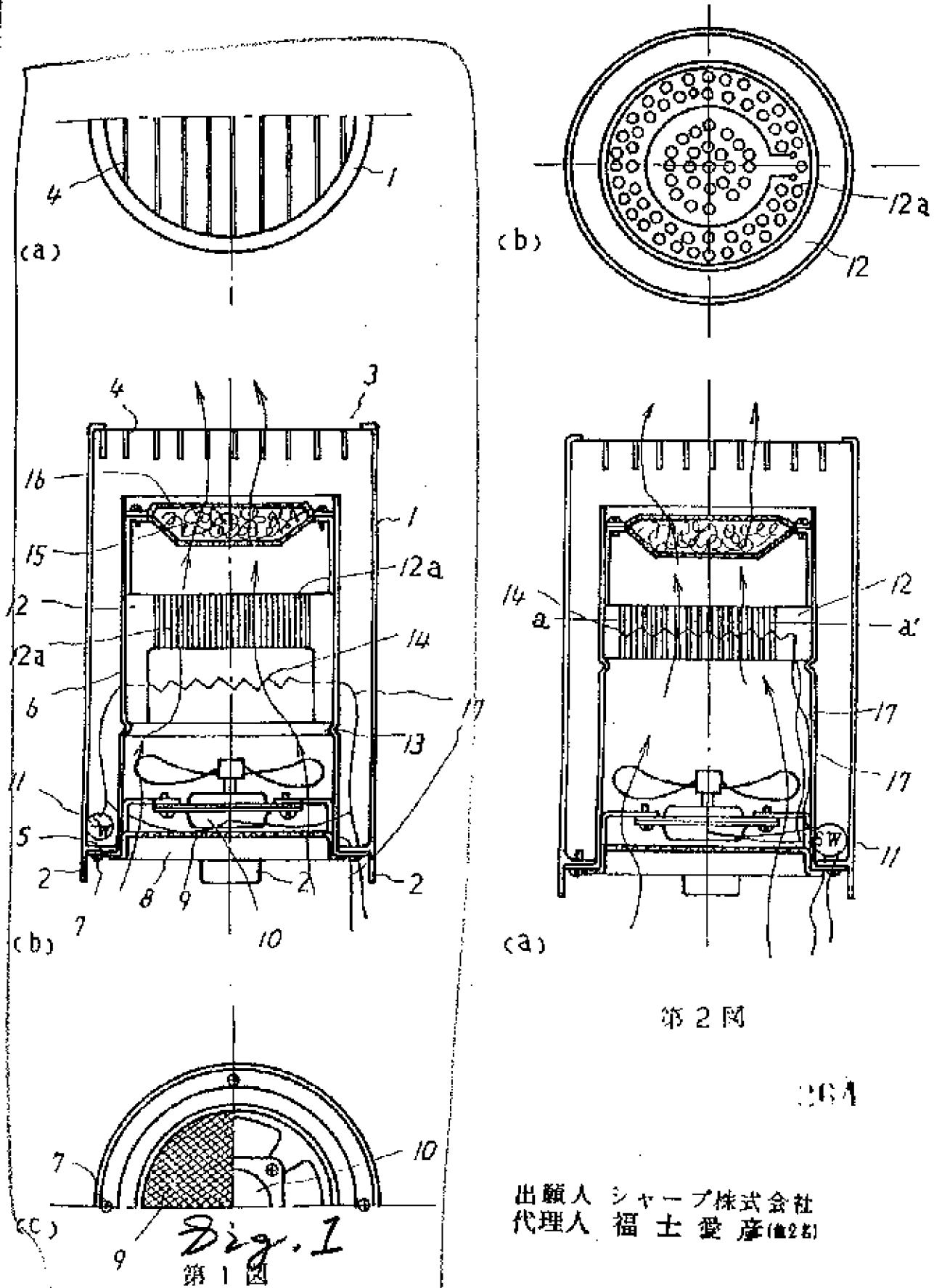
**Examples**

In Figure 1 (a), (b) and (c), code 1 stands for a cylindrical body having legs 2, 2, ... at the lower end thereof, and it is provided with a louver 4 at the blow - out outlet 4 in the upper part thereof, code 5 stands for a stopper piece formed in the lower part of the body 1, and the lower end of the inner cylinder 6 is fixed with a screw (7). The lower end opening of this inner cylinder 6 forms a suction in - inlet 8, and here a filter 9 is detachably fitted. Code 10 stands for a ventilator fixed to the lower part of the inner cylinder 6 and is switched on and off by means of a switch 11, and during the operation therof, the outside air is sucked into the direction of the arrow mark.

Code 12 stands for a honeycomb - like ceramic body supporting an oxidizing

catalyst such as platinum and so on, and it forms a cylindrical shape internally in contact with the inner cylinder 6. The lower part of the present ceramic body 12 is fixed to a step 13 formed in the waste portion of the inner cylinder 6 and the air circulates via ventilation holes 12a, 12a ... Code 14 stands for a heater for heating and as in the case of said ventilator 10, it is switched on and off by means of the switch 11. Code 15 stands for an adsorbing agent consisting of a complex salt and is kept in a net - like container 16 provided at the upper end of the inner cylinder 6. By the way, codes 17, 17 stand for lead wires.

Thus when the switch 11 is switched on, the ventilator 10 is operated and the air in the room is sucked in via the filter 9, and the air after dusts have been removed therefrom is blown to the side on the blow - out outlet 3. This air is heated by the heater 14 to be heated as switched on simultaneously with the switch - on action of the switch 11 and thereafter passes through the ventilation holes 12a, 12 a ... of the ceramic body 12 and at this time, CO and hydrocarbon gas are oxidized into CO<sub>2</sub> by means of the oxidizing catalyst supported by the ceramic body 12. The air which has passed through the ceramic body 12 passes through the adsorbing agent 15 supported by the net - like container 16 and is blown out into the room again from the blow - out outlet 3, but since the adsorbing agent 15 contains the complex salt, NO<sub>x</sub> (a mixture of nitrogen oxide) in the air is adsorbed and thus removed.



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